

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIER, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"KLEIST" Capt. O. Pahnke	WEDNESDAY, 28th July, Noon.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"GOEBEN" Capt. B. Wilhelm	About WEDNESDAY, 28th July.
MANILA, YAP, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"COBLENZ" Capt. H. Raeger	FRIDAY, 13th August, 10 A.M.
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BORNEO" Capt. F. Sembill	Beginning of August.

For further Particulars, apply to—

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1909.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO and FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.
TO and FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	CAPTAINS	TO SAIL ON
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	TOKIN	Charbonnel	2nd Aug., P.M.
MARSHILLES, VIA PORTS	CALEDONIE	Caranova	3rd Aug., at 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	AUSTRALIE	X	16th Aug., P.M.
MARSHILLES, VIA PORTS	ERNEST SIMONS	Girard	17th Aug., at 1 P.M.

Transshipment on the Co's Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through Tickets to London via Paris from 27.10 up to 27.10. 20 hours' railway from Marseilles to London.

Interpreters meet passengers at their arrival in Marseilles.

For further particulars, apply to

P. de CHAMPMORIN,

AGENT,

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1909.

MESSAGERIES CANTONNAISES.

FRENCH LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN HONGKONG, CANTON AND KOUANG-SI.

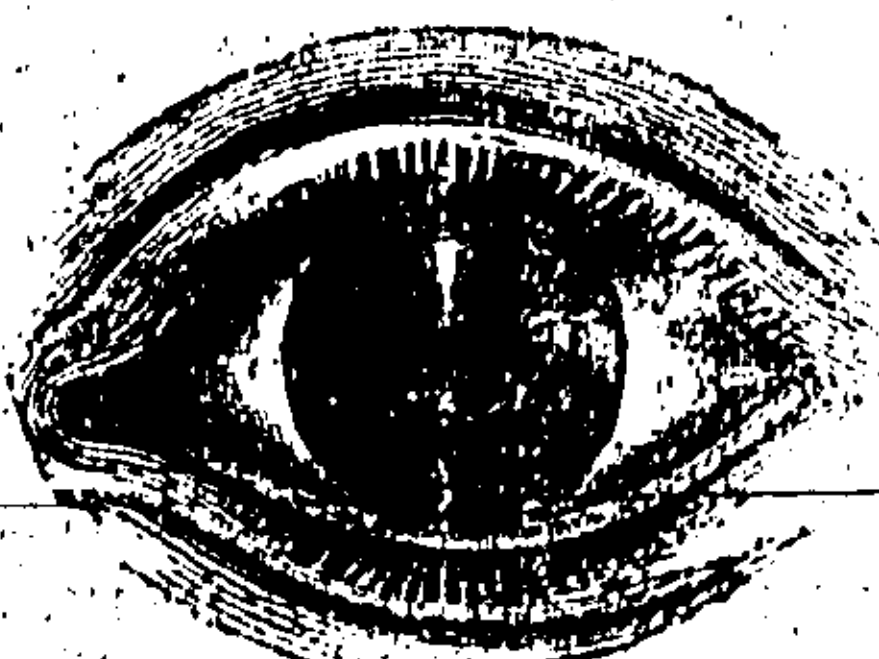
S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.
S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.
Departure from Hongkong at 10 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).
Departure from Canton at 5.15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.
The Company's Own Wharf near Wing Lok Street and its berth in Canton opposite Shamoen.

For further particulars, please apply to the COMPANY'S OFFICE at Shamoen, Canton, or to their Agents

BARRETTO & CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th October, 1908.

EYES



RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN;

CORNER OF D'AGUIAR STREET AND QUEEN'S ROAD.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.
Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.
LONDON, 4, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.
SINGAPORE, 19, Beatty Street
SHANGHAI, 556, Nanking Road.
Hongkong, 20th March 1908

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.	No. 2 DOCK.	No. 3 DOCK.
Docking Length 515 ft.	Docking Length 376 ft.	Docking Length 481 ft.
Width of Entrance ... 80 "	Width of Entrance ... 50 "	Width of Entrance ... 63 "
Water on Blocks 28 "	Water on Blocks ... 26 "	Water on Blocks 21.5 "

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The latest tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 40 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

A large mooring basin is available alongside our own works for mooring vessels whilst under repairs.

Telephone: Nos. 378, 108, or 418.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebert, Fentiss, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, April 28th, 1903.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

A RICKSHAW with BICYCLE RUBBER TYRED WHEELS in Good Condition.
Apply to—
S. D. SETNA,
No. 6, Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, 21st June, 1909. [497]

To Let.

TO LET.

KING'S BUILDINGS, OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October, at present in occupation of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 3rd June, 1909. [463]

TO LET.

NOS. 51, 53, & 55, WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.
Apply to—
HONGKONG & KOWLOON LAND & LOAN CO., LTD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1909. [248]

TO LET.

NO. 1 & 3 MORRISON HILL, also OFFICES at No. 2 PEDDER STREET.
Apply to—
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 29th May, 1909. [408]

TO LET.

OFFICES, No. 2, CONNAUGHT ROAD, 3rd Floor.
No. 3 OLIFTON GARDENS, CONDUIT ROAD.
A HOUSE in WONG-NEI-CHUNG ROAD.
A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE.
OFFICES in YORK BUILDING.
GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS, and No. 168, DES VAUX ROAD next to the Hongkong Hotel.
FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.
No. 10, DES VAUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1909. [5]

TO LET.

OFFICES and ROOMS on the 1st and 2nd Floors of No. 14, Des Vaux Road Central (formerly occupied by Messrs. Shaw, Toms & Co.). Rents low.
Apply to—
THE COMPTON DEPARTMENT,
E. D. Sassoon & Co.,
Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 24th February, 1909. [188]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 54, DUDDELL STREET.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st June, 1909. [11]

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFES, with SHIRT KEYS, Manufactured by The GODFREY and BOYCE MANUFACTURING CO. of Bombay. One Safe 5 feet by 3 feet 8 inches by 2 feet. Two Safes each 2 feet 1 inch by 2 feet 7 inches by 2 feet.

Also a few Large PADLOCKS for Godowns of the same Make.
Also one OLIVER TYPEWRITER in good condition.

Apply to—

PHIROZSHA B. PETIT & Co.,
6, Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, 3th July, 1909. [517]

FOR SALE.

"ADLER" TYPEWRITERS

THE PERFECT VISIBLE.

The latest 1909 Model No. 7 with the latest improvement, the lightest touch, the strongest and the best ever produced.

We sell our Adler under our guaranteed terms.

A few lines will bring the Adler to your office free trial.

We sell various makes of second-hand Typewriters

AND

Rent out by day or week.
REPAIR IS OUR SPECIALITY.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT,

33-35, Des Vaux Road, Central, Hongkong.

LEE YEE HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE

11, D'AGUIAR STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1907. [64]

THE LANGKAT LAWSUITS.

MR. TACKER OBTAINS PERMISSION TO SUE.

The Shanghai Times of 13th inst. says:—
In H.B.M.'s Supreme Court yesterday, Mr. F. S. A. Bourne, Acting Judge, rendered judgment regarding the application made by Mr. M. Tackey for leave to sue Mr. R. S. F. MacBain in connection with recent developments in the Langkat Company. Mr. R. N. McLeod appeared for the defendant and Mr. H. Oppé for plaintiff.

In deciding this question his Lordship today said:—The defendant by paragraph 6 of his Statement of Defence objects that the Statement of Claim is bad in law and discloses no ground of action because:—

(a) False and fraudulent statements to persons other than plaintiffs or his agent calculated to deceive, deceiving the public, and giving rise to false rumours, give no right of action to the plaintiff.

(b) There was no duty of the defendant to the plaintiff to give him the news withheld, or to abstain from communicating or allowing to be communicated to, or obtained by, others, the said news; and

(c) The damages are not the natural and probable consequences of the acts and omission alleged.

Our Rules make no provision for the trial of points of law before the facts go to a jury: we must therefore adopt the practice of the High Court in England, see rule 315, that is, we must follow Order 25 of the Rules of the Supreme Court in England, which deals with Proceedings in lieu of Demurrer. If the plaintiff's Statement of Claim, admitting all his facts to be true, shows in law no cause of action, it will clearly save time and expense to the parties if the action be at once dismissed: an order was accordingly made under Order 25 r. 2 that the points of law raised by the Statement of Defence should be tried immediately.

For the purpose of this argument I have to assume that all the allegations of the Statement of Claim are true. (a) is concerned with paragraphs 4, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 12; the facts alleged in those paragraphs may be put in the abstract as follows: the defendant, the Managing Director, receives very favourable news regarding the property of his Company, which he makes known to the shareholders nine days later; in the interval he had stated orally to certain persons, members of the Shanghai Stock Exchange and others (other than the plaintiff or his agent) that no news affecting the value of the Company's property had been received by him or by the Company; such statements were to the Managing Director's knowledge false and fraudulent, and were calculated to deceive, and did deceive, the public (meaning thereby the dealers in and holders of shares in the Company including the plaintiff); the Managing Director further represented orally to the said persons and on the said occasions that the rise in the price of the shares was not due to the receipt of any news but was due to some other cause, well knowing that such representation was false; during the said period the Managing Director corruptly and improperly communicated the said news to, or allowed the said news to be communicated to, or obtained by, certain persons other than the plaintiff and the general body of shareholders, with the result that such persons did buy shares in the market at higher prices than had before ruled, and that other persons including the plaintiff's agent induced by repetition by third parties of the said false statement to sell at prices less than the true value in belief that there was no good cause for the said rise in the market value of the shares to the damage of the plaintiff.

Assuming all that to be true, has the defendant infringed any legal right of the plaintiff? There being no contract between the parties, I can see no cause of action unless some antecedent legal right which the plaintiff has against all men has been infringed by the defendant; and the only such right here is that plaintiff should not be intentionally deceived by the defendant to his damage. What then must a plaintiff prove to succeed in this action of deceit?—(1) that the statement was untrue; (2) that it was known to be untrue by the defendant; (3) that it was made with intent that the plaintiff should act upon it; and (4) that the plaintiff did act in reliance upon it and thereby suffered damage. Condition (1), (2) and (3) are clearly covered by the above paragraphs of the statement of claim: whether (3) is covered depends on the meaning to be given to the word "calculated." In argument it was taken to mean "intended." If the false statements were made with the intention that the plaintiff should be deceived and should act upon them, condition (3) is satisfied, provided the chain of consequence between the false statement and the shares was not in law too remote. If the false statement were made to one man with the direct intent that they should, through some other men—both being members of a limited class reach the plaintiff or the class to which he belongs—holders of Langkat shares, and that they should act upon them, the consequence would in my opinion on the rule to be deduced from the cases quoted below not be too remote, and the action would lie. *c.f.* *Barry v. Croskey* 2 Jo. & H. 1, 23; *Peck v. Gurney* 6 E. 1 App. pp. 412, 413 per Lord Cairns; *Scott v. Dixon* 29 L. J. Ex. 62 n. approved by Lord Chelmsford in *Peck v. Gurney*; *Winterbotham* L. R. 8 Q. B. p. 253 and 9 Q. B. p. 391; *Richardson v. Silver* L. R. 9 Q. B. p. 35; last paragraph of *Rigby's* L. J. judgment in *Andrews v. Mockford* (1896) 2 Q. B. p. 385; and *Ker on Fraud and Mistake* 3rd Ed. p. 402. The rule to be deduced from these seems to me to be clearly stated in the extract from Lord Cairns' judgment quoted below.Defendant's counsel strongly urged upon me the dictum of Page Wood V.C. quoted by Lord Cairns in giving judgment in *Peck v. Gurney*: "Your argument would show that every person who in consequence of the Berringer's frauds upon the Stock Exchange was induced to purchase Stock at an advanced price in reliance on thefalse rumour he had circulated that peace was concluded was entitled to maintain an action against de Berringer for the increase of price. Would not such consequences be too remote to form ground for an action?" Now the question to be decided in the present case is simply this: suppose that with the intention of getting the limited number of holders of Langkat shares in Shanghai to sell below the true value, the defendant had made a false statement to one of the small number of brokers in Shanghai that he might repeat it to another broker or holder who might repeat it to holders including the plaintiff who in reliance thereon sold his shares, would the consequence be too remote to form a ground of action? I think on the authority of the following sentence of Lord Cairns' judgment p. 413 *Peck v. Gurney* that the consequence would not be too remote. "But to bring it within the principle, the injury, apprehended, must be immediate and not remote consequence of the representation thus made. To render a man responsible for the consequence of a false representation made by him to another upon which a third person acts and so acting is injured or damaged, it must appear that such false representation was made with the direct intent that it should be acted upon by such third person in the manner that occasions the injury or loss." In de Berringer's case the stage, the play and the actors—the London Stock Exchange and the British Funds being concerned—were dwarfed by the magnitude of the sale. It may well be that the determination to purchase of some men among such masses in de Berringer's case did not immediately and necessarily flow from the false news in regard to peace with France, although the false news may still have been an element affecting their state of mind. In such cases the consequence of injury and damage would be too remote. Here in Shanghai with a few tens of brokers frequently meeting and exchanging news, and a few hundreds of holders, or dealers in, Langkat shares the false statements might on the other hand be shown to have been directly aimed at the small class to which plaintiff belongs and to have directly induced the sale. It is a question of degree of causation and consequence; and to decide that question is as Lord Blackburn said something like having to draw a line between night and day—there is a great deal of twilight. Still it does seem to me possible in the present case that the plaintiff might prove facts under these paragraphs of his Statement of Claim that would show the damage to have been the natural and reasonable result of the defendant's acts and that might entitle him to judgment and I think, therefore, that the case as regards (a) ought not to be withheld from a jury. The defendant accordingly fails in that part of his application.In regard to (b)—this deals with paragraph 6 and 13 of the Statement of Claim. Now there being no contract between the plaintiff and defendant, and defendant, as a Director of the Company, not being an employee, or a trustee for the plaintiff as an individual, (*Perical v. Wright* L. R. (1907) 3 Ch. p. 421) defendant was under no obligation to be careful towards the plaintiff. Apart from fraud, therefore, negligence, or concealment afford him no cause of action. *c.f.* *Derry v. Peek* 14 A.C. p. 337; although of course negligence, or disclosure to others, and concealment from the plaintiff, might be evidence of fraud under (a). Paragraphs 6 and 13 of Statement of Claim as giving a separate cause of action ought therefore to be struck out. I have dealt with (c)—remoteness of damage,—under the heading (a).

Costs are reserved.

We understand that the case will accordingly go to trial, after the vacation, on the main issue, which involves, it will be remembered, the allegation of deceit.

Intimations.

JUST LANDED:

The well-known and famous brandy
"Bisquit Dubouche & Co."XXX Very Old Fine \$2.50
V.O.C.B. Guaranteed 20 Years
Old 6.50

ALSO

QUINQUINA?
QUINQUINA?
DUBONNET?

FRENCH STORE,

Sole Agent.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1909. [140]

D. NOMA,

PROFESSIONAL TATTOOER

AND
THE EXPERT REMOVER OF TATTOO MARKS
No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.PATRONISED by Prince of Wales, then H.R.H. The Duke of York, and H.R.H. The Emperor of Russia, and having been successful in all instances.
My 15 years' experience in tattooing is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My clients are absolutely safe and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. In tattooing I use some species of engravings, care must be taken to have the work done in a perfect, high toned manner. In order to take special precaution against possible danger, I use fresh materials daily.
The copying of Portraits with distinct minutiae is a specialty.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1909. [141]

Entimination.

Powell's
Furnishing
Departmentis now replete with an entirely new
collection ofBEDROOM
SUITESof the well known "POWELL"
quality in solid teakwood, embracing
a wide range of designs to suit the
modest home or the mansion, at
prices varying from\$140 to
\$325.A visit to our showrooms, will
convince intending purchasers, that
the solid and durable construction of
these suites is attained without de-
tracting from the artistic appearance,
which we claim is a special feature
of the "POWELL" productions.We are keeping well up with the
times, with regard to the new
systems ofMODERN
OFFICE
FITTINGSand have now in our showrooms, a
selection of the newest styles inSECTIONAL
BOOKCASES

AND

FILING
CABINETSon the vertical Sectional System,
allowing any number of sections to
be built upwards or at the side, as
further filing space becomes ne-
cessary.QUOTATIONS gladly and prompt-
ly given for any description of
OFFICE FURNITURE and
FITTINGS.POWELL'S
(FIRST FLOOR)
ALEXANDRA
BUILDINGS.
and
28, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 21st July, 1906.

Entiminations.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

IT is hereby notified that on and after the
10th current, the selling price of ICE will
be increased to ONE CENT per pound.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
General Managers,
HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, 12th July, 1906. [52]

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY
LTD., have now 4000 cubic feet of
GOLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT.
Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.
daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver
perishable goods.G. K. HAXTON,
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th January, 1906. [50]

Consignees.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZ LUDWIG."

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods, with the exception
of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being
landed and stored at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence
delivery may be obtained.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after the 22nd of July, will be
subject to rent.All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 22nd of July, at 9.30 A.M.All claims must reach us before the 26th
of July, 1906, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
undersigned.NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
MELCHERS & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1906. [5]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

"YRIA"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,
PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.Consignees of Cargo by the above-named
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are
being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out mark by mark,
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
Goods are landed.Optional Goods will be landed here unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
6 hours.Goods not cleared by the 21st inst., at
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in
any case whatever.Damaged Packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignees
and the Company's representative at an
appointed hour.All claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here after which
date they cannot be recognized.No claims will be admitted after the goods
have left the Godowns.E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1906. [4]

FROM EUROPE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SAXONIA."

Captain Bahle, having arrived, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby requested to send
in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by
the Undersigned and to take immediate
delivery of their goods from alongside.Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before TO-
DAY.Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be
landed at Consignees' risk into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.,
Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.All Claims must be presented within ten
days of the steamer's arrival here after which
date they cannot be recognized.No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 26th inst., will be sub-
ject to rent.All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 26th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1906. [54]

S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES of Cargo, in connection with
above Steamer are hereby informed that
their Goods, with the exception of Treasure
are being landed and stored at their risk into
the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence
delivery may be obtained immediately after
landing.Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
instructions are received from the Consignees
before TO-DAY, requesting it to be
landed here.Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed
after MONDAY, the 26th July, at Noon,
will be subject to rent and landing charges.All claims must be sent in to me on or before
the 26th July, or they will not be recognized.All damaged packages will be examined on
MONDAY, the 26th July, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. DE CHAMPORIN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1906. [50]

THE STORM.

"There was a mackerel sky this morning," I
observed. "I shouldn't wonder if it blew a bit
fresh before evening."I have an excellent little handbook on the
weather which I have studied carefully. I am
now in a position to pose as a prophet of wind
and rain. I am not yet quite clear about the
difference between a sunset which is "Indian
red" and one which is merely "red," nor have
I sufficient experience of dawns at this time of
year to be able to say certainly whether they
are "high" or not. But I am quite confident
about the mackerel sky."Tom was saying to me this morning," she
replied, "that there's a change in the moon to-
day and we may expect a break in the weather.""Tom is the man who looks after the Mary
Kate when we are not in her. He also gives us
us, gratuitously, instruction and advice.""Tom," I said, "is superstitious. The moon
has no effect on the weather one way or other."I was sure of this, because a whole chapter
of my handbook is devoted to ridiculing the
idea of there being any connection between the
moon and the weather."You said," she replied, "that the cook was
superstitious when she told us that the thunder
killed the chickens in the eggs; but it turned
out afterwards that the cook was right."It is true that the chickens were found dead
after a thunderstorm, but I still maintain that
it was not the thunder which killed them. I
feel the greatest contempt for those thinking
on scientific subjects, but I decided long ago
not to argue any more about those chickens."If it does blow," I said, "and I expect it
will, the wind will be the consequence of the
mackerel sky and not of the change in the
moon."We were in the Mary Kate and were quite a
long way from any land. We had passed, early
in the day, beyond the outermost fringe of
islands and were tossing about on a wide sea
which had been green earlier in the day but had
changed suddenly to a purple colour. Homer,
I reminded my fellow-voyager, uses purple as
an epithet for the sea. The wind was undoubt-
edly freshening and the waves began to have
curly tops."We shall be able to judge to-day," I said,
"whether the Mary Kate is really a good sea
boat or not."She made no reply for a time, but I could
see that she would have preferred trying the
experiment somewhere nearer land."Don't you think," she said, "that we'd better
turn back?"The Mary Kate heeled over just then, and a
foamy kind of wave came rushing past. Some
of the foam bubbled over the gunwale and wet
my feet. The Mary Kate, when she does take
in water, takes it in over the lee counter and
the steersman gets the benefit of it."Perhaps," I said, "we may as well turn;
it's a clear run to the lighthouse, but I don't want
to be out too late this evening."The Mary Kate swung round and I let the
main sheet run out. Then she went wallowing
along, racing forwards on the tops of the waves
and settling in a curious sort of way in their
troughs. Now and then she made rushes, as if
she wanted to escape from my control and get
her head up into the wind again. I took a tight
grip on the tiller and felt heroic. I have all
my life believed that I should have made an
admirable viking if I had been born in the pro-
per country and in the right century. I should
have given a braked ship across the desolate
North Sea right into the heart of the unknown
with daring and joy. I realised the full splen-
dour of the old Norse spirit as I sat in the stern
of the Mary Kate. There was what marine
writers call "a welter" of water around us and
ahead of us.After awhile I began to feel a little nervous.
The sea was certainly getting up, and it seemed
likely that there would be an end of the Mary
Kate if one of the big waves which followed us
happened to break over her stern. For some
time neither of us spoke. I kept my eye on
the lighthouse and was gratified to see that we
were rapidly getting nearer to it.

"This," she said, "is a regular storm."

"I shouldn't call it a storm," I said, bravely.
"A fresh breeze, nothing more. I told you it
would blow a bit when I saw that mackerel
sky."

"It is a storm," she said.

was, perhaps, a little irritable. Irritation
is the almost invariable accompaniment of
nervousness."Perhaps," I said, "you'd like to cut away
the mast or throw the cargo overboard. I
understand that those are the proper things to
do in moments of extreme peril.""There's only the tea basket," she said. "I'd
be sorry to lose it, but of course if you think—"I didn't see that the sacrifice of the tea
basket would help us much. The viking spirit
had died away in me completely. We passed
the lighthouse and went staggering down the
channel. The waves at this point were re-
markably high. I quite understand why it is
that waves are frequently spoken of as moun-
tainous, although in sober fact, according to
measurements, no wave is even as high as a
small hill."In a couple more minutes," I said, "we
shall have to jibe."

"Is that very dangerous?"

"There's always an element of risk in jib-
ing," I said. "I'd take down the sail only that
if I did it would go into the water, and I'd
never be able to get it out again."We jibed. The boom swung over with what
seemed terrific force, and for a moment I
thought I had lost all control of the Mary
Kate. She must have received a severe
shock, but I am proud to say she survived it.
We got into shelter almost immediately after-
wards. The sea, under the lee of the islands,
was comparatively calm."We'll anchor here," I said, "and tie down a
reef."

"Two reefs," she said, "or three."

"Two, if you like. Three would make us
publicly ridiculous. I won't go further than
two."We tied them down and then ran home com-
fortably. Tom was waiting for us at the moor-
ings with the punt. We rather expected some-
thing in the way of an admiring congratulation
from him. It is not every day that a boat like
the size of the Mary Kate weathers a gale and
comes safe to port. The viking spirit had re-
vived in me a good deal, and I wanted to boast
a little of my skill and courage.

Tom eyed us critically.

"Ye're after reefing the sail," he said. "What
made ye do that?"

"It's blowing pretty fresh outside," I said.

Tom eyed the sky and no doubt estimated
the exact force of the wind."It's a nice sailing breeze," he said, "and
she'd have carried the whole sail for you com-
fortable. I don't know what made ye do that
thing."It was then that my companion showed the
full nobility of her spirit. She braved Tom's
contempt and took the whole blame for the
reefing on herself."It was I," she said, "who wanted the reefs.
I was frightened, and I insisted on his reefing
the sail."I appreciated her self immolation. I would
not have owned up to being frightened for
£100. Unfortunately I don't think Tom be-
lieved her. He did not say a word, but he
looked at me, and I could see that he thought
even less of me than he did before the excuse
was offered.

Auction.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by PUBLIC
AUCTION,
TO-MORROW,
the 27th July, 1906, at 2.30 P.M., at their
Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road,
corner of Ice House Street,
HIGH CLASS IRISH GOODS.

Comprising:—

TURKISH TOWELS, BROWN LINEN
TOWELS, BATH TOWELS, DOUBLE
DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS and SER-
VIENTS, WHITE and CREAM LACE
CURTAINS, WHITEY BLANKETS, IRISH
HAND-EMBROIDERED BEDSPREADS,
PILLOW CASES, TEA and SUPPER
CLOTHS, LADIES' and GENTS' LINEN
HANDKERCHIEFS, LADIES' UNDER-
DRESSES, &c., &c.A few lots of YAMATOYA CREPE
SHIRTS.

On view on Tuesday, p.m.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1906. [540]

Entiminations.

O. C. MOOSA,
1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET.

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

Trimmed and Untrimmed.

HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS,

FEATHERS, &c., &c.

LACE SCARFS, MOTOR VEILS

IN

VARIOUS COLORS.

MOUSQUETEIRE GLOVES

IN

WHITE, BLACK & COLORS.

WOOLEN DELAINES, NUNSVEL-

INGS, VOILES, &c., &c.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S

UNDERCLOTHINGS.

Samples on application. Coast

Port orders carefully executed.

Shanghai, 26th September, 1906. [57]

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.,
CABINET-MAKERS and ART DECORATORS,
from Shanghai, has re-opened their
FURNITURE STORENo. 39, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.
The only Shop in Hongkong with this name.WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE
of every description can be made to
order in any design required.Have been patronised by the Hongkong
Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co.,
Messrs. A. Watson & Co., and other
leading Establishments in the Colony, to
whom reference can be made as to the
Superior Workmanship and Materials of the
Furniture, &c., supplied.Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as
follows:—"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI
KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to
our Dispensary and gave us every satis-
faction."(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & Co.,
25th May, 1901.ORDERS punctually attended to, and
CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1906. [64]

Entiminations.

MOTHERS SHOULD KNOW.

The troubles with multitudes of girls is a
want of proper nourishment and enough of it.
Now-a-days, they call this "condition" by the
learned name of Anemia. But words change
no facts. There are thousands of girls of this
kind anywhere between childhood and young
ladyhood. Disease finds most of its victims
among them. They are too weak and frail to
resist. Some of them are passing through the
mysterious changes which lead up to maturity
and need special watchfulness and care. Alas,
how many break down at this critical period;
the story of such losses is the saddest in the
history of home. The proper treatment might
have saved most of these household treasures,
if the mothers had only known of

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION

and given it to their daughters, they would have
grown to be strong and healthy women. It is
palatable as honey, and contains all the nutritive
and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil,
extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined
with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites
and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In
building up pale, puny, emaciated children,
particularly those troubled with Anemia,
Scrofula, Rickets, and Bone and Blood diseases,
nothing equals it; its tonic qualities are of the
highest order. A Medical Institution says:—
"We have used your preparation in treating
children for coughs, colds and inflammation,
its application has never failed us in any case,
even the most aggravated bordering on
consumption. The children like it, and it builds
up their bodies; many little children owe their
lives to it." The more it is used the less will
be the ravages of disease from infancy to old
age. It is both a food and a medicine,—
modern, scientific, and effective from the first
dose. It never deceives or disappoints, and is
the medicinal triumph of our time. "There is
no doubt about it." Sold by chemists.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LD.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that THREE
SHARE CERTIFICATES for the
following Thirteen Shares Numbered 23504/—
17296/17299, 1735/1739, 17719/17721, 19154/—
and 21937/21939 in the above-named company
standing in the name of JOAO ANTONIO
ANTONIO DA LUZ (deceased) have been LOST, and
that the same not be produced within a
month a new Certificate for the same shares
will be issued in favour of the said JOAO
ANTONIO DA LUZ (deceased) and the
original Certificates will be declared by the
Company as null and void.GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1906. [530]

Colonial Secretary's Department.

HONGKONG OPIUM FARM.

NOTICE is hereby given that SEALED
TENDERS will be received at the
Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, till
Noon on TUESDAY, the 31st day of August,
1906, for the purchase of the privileges known
as the Opium Farm established under "The
Prepared Opium Ordinances, 1891-1906," that
is to say, the sole privilege of preparing Opium
and of selling, within the Colony, (including
the New Territories), Opium so prepared,
inclusive of the privilege of collecting, drying,
and of preparing and dealing in Dross Opium,
for three years from the 1st of March, 1910.Full information as to conditions of tender-
ing, &c., can be obtained from the Colonial
Treasurer, and the conditions of tendering and
form of grant have been published in Govern-
ment Gazette as Notification No. 401 of the
2nd July, 1906.A. M. THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary. [515]

2nd July, 1906.

PARA VENDA.

GRANDE sortimento de LIVROS
de MISSA em Portuguez, encader-nados em lindas capas de phantasia
e de diversas cores.

Precos modicos.

Dirija-se a

GRACA & CO.,

27, Des Voeux Road.

Hongkong, 8 Junho de 1906. [66]

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FROM and after 1st January, 1906, the
rates of Subscription to the Hongkong
Telegraph (daily and weekly issues) will be as
follows:—

DAILY—\$36 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month are pro-
portional. Subscriptions for any period less
than one month will be charged as for a full
month.The daily issue is delivered free when the
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at their residences without any extra charge.
On copies sent by post an additional \$2.50
per quarter is charged for postage.The postage on the weekly issue to any part
of the world is 30 cents per quarter.Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly,
twenty-five cents (for cash only).

(PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

There will be no rebate to Missionary
Subscribers as heretofore.

By Order,

THE MANAGER,
Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1905. [64]

26th July, 1906.

WEATHER-FORMCAST AND
STORM-WARNINGS ISSUED
FROM THE HONGKONG
OBSERVATORY.

METEOROLOGICAL SIGNALS.

Meteorological signals are hoisted on the
mast in front of the Water Police Station at
Tsim Sha Tsui for the information of masters
of vessels leaving the port. They do not
necessarily imply that bad weather is expected
here:—

Signal No.

1. A CONE
point upwards Indicates a Typhoon
to the North of the
Colony.2. A CONE
point upwards and
DOWN below Indicates a Typhoon
to the North-East
of the Colony.3. A DRUM Indicates a Typhoon
to the East of the
Colony.4. A CONE
point downwards
and DRUM below Indicates a Typhoon
to the South-East
of the Colony.5. A CONE
point down-
wards Indicates a Typhoon
to the South of the
Colony.6. A CONE
point down-
wards and
BALL below Indicates a Typhoon
to the South-West
of the Colony.7. A BALL Indicates a Typhoon
to the West of the
Colony.8. A CONE
point upwards
and BALL below Indicates a Typhoon
to the North-West
of the Colony.Red Signals indicate that the centre is
believed to be more than 300 miles away from
the Colony.Black Signal, indicate that the centre is
believed to be less than 300 miles away from
the Colony.

Intimation.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

AERATED WATER
MANUFACTURERS.

SPECIALITIES:
DRY GINGER ALE
LIME FRUIT CHAMPAGNE
ORANGE CHAMPAGNE
STONE GINGER BEER.

PALATABLE
AND
REFRESHING.

Watson's
FRUIT SYRUPS

mixed with aerated or plain water
make excellent refreshing beverages.
Guaranteed to be made from the
pure juice of sound ripe fruit.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.
HONGKONG AND KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1909.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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DAILY—\$100 per annum.
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The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter.

Singlo Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1909.

PIANO-PLAYING AS A NUISANCE.

Many have been the occasions on which residents in certain districts of the Colony have resorted to the medium of the Press to seek comfort from the ear-racking annoyance caused by incessant playing on the piano not always well or high-class music. It would appear that this form of permissible "nuisance" has some limitations placed upon it by law and the question of "reasonable user" must be decided on the merits of each individual case as will be seen from a recent decision in the Llandudno County Court. The case came before Judge Sir G. Sherston Baker, and it was that of "E. T. Owen v. A. G. Jackson." The plaintiff claimed damages and an injunction to restrain the defendant from playing on the piano so as to cause a nuisance to the plaintiff. The parties lived in two adjoining semi-detached houses of large size in a residential road in the upper part of Llandudno. The defendant played frequently on a grand piano, but never before 10 a.m. or after 10 p.m. The plaintiff's witnesses stated that the sound coming to their house was excessive and intolerable and extended over an undue period daily. They said it had at one time been continued for an average of from 5 to 5½ hours daily, but they put (in particular, for the period immediately before

the service of the summons in the action, showing an average of two hours and nine minutes daily, and a maximum of four hours and five minutes on one occasion. The rector of Llandudno gave evidence that he had heard the piano in the rectory and the church, 200 ft. or 300 ft. away. A musical instrument dealer called for the plaintiff gave evidence that the piano was a boudoir grand piano by Steinways of rather greater power than the majority of that pattern. He admitted that it was a fine instrument and of a type usual in houses of the same class as the defendant's. The plaintiff's witnesses agreed that the defendant played well and played high-class music. The defendant's witnesses included the occupier of an adjoining house, seven yards distant from the defendant's who said that he could occasionally hear the piano, but that it was not loud or in any way a nuisance. Other witnesses gave evidence that a good amateur must practice several hours daily, and denied that the playing was very loud or that the piano was a powerful one of its type. The defendant stated that the piano was, at the time it was purchased, the smallest grand piano made by Messrs. Steinways. He always played with the piano-lid down, and, after complaint had been made, he placed the piano on carpet, with felt underneath. In the argument on the case many cases were referred to. Sir G. Sherston Baker, in giving judgment, said every case of this description must be decided on the special facts of the case. It was a question of reasonable user. With a thicker party wall and larger houses the defendant's user of the piano would have been reasonable. But this was an instrument more powerful than was usual in houses of this kind, and in the circumstances the defendant's user of it was unreasonable. He granted an injunction and nominal damages.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MANY incidents attended with injuries have happened in connection with electric lights in Peking recently.

PRINCE and Princess Morimasa Nashimoto, who are returning to Japan via Siberia, arrived at Mukden on 12th inst.

It is reported, says the *Soul Press*, that Mrs. K. T. Bethell, widow of the late Mr. E. T. Bethell, will shortly leave Corea for home.

The Ministry of Finance has calculated that if there be no evils of malversation the entire income of China may reach Tls. 60,000,000 in a year.

EXPORTS to Hongkong and China from the Straits, last year, reached a value of 121 million dollars, being a fall of 4½ millions or 27½ per cent.

A BANGKOK paper says that the wood import, last year, chiefly from Singapore, was bigger than ever before, being now well over the one million tons mark.

TWELVE strokes of the birch were awarded a cook at the Magistracy to-day for attacking a compatriot with a chopper and causing a nasty gash with the dangerous weapon.

It has been decided by the Anti-Opium Commissioners in Peking that the official test for opium-smoking shall extend to the Ministers of the Presence and high officials of the Imperial Household.

A PEKING dispatch to a Chinese local contemporary states that it is very fortunate that the United States will participate in the Yuchan Railway Loan, as this will lessen the influence of the other Powers.

THE Governor of Chekiang has reported to the Government that sixteen Koreans were recently rescued off the Loochia Hills near Poofoo, from a shipwrecked junk, and that he has provided them with means and banded them over to the care of the Japanese Consul at Shanghai.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon, a list of changes in Sanitary Inspectors for the current year was laid before members, when Mr. Shelton Hooper submitted the following minute:—Are the duties of the Sanitary Inspector laid down in writing? If so, I should like to see them.

A CHINESE contemporary has again averred that in spite of the previous Edict adopting the issue of a tael coin as the national Chinese currency, Duke Tsai Tse, the President of the Tuchiupu (Finance), strongly favours the dollar currency and in all probability his counsels will prevail, as the dollar, as a unit, would be far more convenient than a tael coin.

NIP Cho, a cook, was charged in the Police Court, to-day, (1) with being found last night at No. 1, Macdonald Road, the residence of Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, with intent to commit a felony, and (2) stealing a gold chain worth \$100. NIP was awarded three months' hard labour on the first count and a like punishment with six hours' stocks thrown in on the second.

With reference to the wireless telegraph installation on the Palace Hotel building at Shanghai the British Consul-General, in reply to the Taitai's request that Sir John Jordan should order the removal of the installation, has informed the Taitai that negotiations were in progress between the Chinese Telegraph Administration, under the orders of the Yachi Tsungpu, to effect its purchase from the Palace Hotel.

ITALIAN CONVENT.

DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZES.

H.E. Sir Frederick Lugard distributed the prizes to the successful students at the Italian Convent this afternoon. There was a large and distinguished assemblage present at the ceremony. The visitors were accommodated in a mammoth match that had been erected for the occasion on the spacious play ground. On behalf of Lady Lugard, absent in England, the Governor presented a silver shield to be kept permanently in the Convent and on which the names of the successful pupils will be engraved each year. We noticed the names of two young ladies on the shield. For 1906-7 that of Miss Maria Rozario and for 1907-8, Miss Adela Lorente. These young ladies received special prizes from the Governor to-day.

Previous to the distribution the Governor and party inspected the exhibition of needlework, drawing and painting done by the pupils. The exhibits showed considerable merit and were greatly admired.

The children then treated the audience to a programme of kindergarten songs, recitation and piano playing. The performance was exceedingly meritorious. A report of the proceedings will appear in to-morrow's issue of the *Hongkong Telegraph*.

OPIUM IN NORTH BORNEO.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on 24th ult., Mr. T. C. Taylor asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies whether it was with the sanction of the Secretary of State that the Government of North Borneo had recently advertised for tenders for the farming out for the years 1910, 1911, and 1912 of licences not only for the sale of spirits and pawbroking, but also for the carrying on of opium dens and gambling houses; and whether he would take steps at once to prevent the issue of new licences to opium dens and gambling houses.

Colonel Seely: No, sir; the Secretary of State has no official cognizance of the subject matter of the question, and has certainly given no sanction to anything of the kind. The territory of North Borneo is in reality governed by a company, and I gather that the charter of incorporation would not preclude that company from advertising for tenders for the farming of opium.

Mr. T. C. Taylor asked whether steps could be taken to prevent the licensing by British colonies of the businesses of opium and gambling dens.

Colonel Seely said it was a difficult matter to decide exactly how far the Government had power. But the question was too large to deal with by means of question and answer.

Mr. C. Watson: Are the Governors appointed by the Colonial Office?

Colonel Seely said he did not know how the question stood, but our control was more limited than in the case of an ordinary colony.

Mr. Smeaton: Is it the case that the opium farmer and the licensee of the gambling dens are one and the same person?

Colonel Seely: I do not know.

SINO-JAPANESE ENTENTE.

ENTERTAINMENT TO CONSUL FUNATSU.

Mr. T. Funatsu, the recently promoted Consul for Japan in Hongkong, will be the guest of honour of a number of leading Chinese, merchants and compradores at dinner this evening. We understand that Rear-Admiral I. Teragaki, of U.I.J.M.S. *Olong*, the Captain and Officers of the Third Japanese Squadron, now in port will also be present at the dinner. Mr. Ho Fook will take the chair.

JAPAN-CHINA S.S. COMPANY.

POOR PROSPECTS.

For the half year which ended last month, the Japan-China S.S. Company was able to adopt a dividend of only 2½ per cent. Commenting on this fact, the *Malachi* remarks that there is no hope of an expansion of the shipping business on the Yangtze in the near future. It proceeds to say that, as the company's prospects appeared to be bright at the time of its establishment, the arrangements were made on a comparatively large scale, and agreements were entered into with other shipping companies. Consequently it is very difficult for the company to raise its charges, and the only course open to it appears to be to endeavour to reduce its expenses. If it can do that to the extent of 25 per cent. it may be able to raise its dividend to 5 per cent. It is understood that the directors are in favour of taking this course.—*Rebo Herald*.

A LARGE LOAN.

KAIFING COAL.

Recently the Yuchiunpu, or Ministry of Posts and Communications, submitted a report to the Throne on intended improvements to the Peking-Hankow Railway. It is stated that the sum necessary for these improvements is intended to be met by a large foreign loan, though this was not mentioned in the memorial.

The report that a loan of £1,500,000 offered to China without security has been accepted by the Yuchiunpu, is premature. President Hsu Shih-chang of that Ministry in consultation with the Grand Council recently stated that a sum of Tls. 15,000,000 or more, according to a proposed scheme, was needed for railway developments during the next three years.

This sum is required for the construction of four or five branch lines besides opening coal mines for the main line, so as to be independent of the Kaiping and other foreign mines. The purchase of rolling stock would require Tls. 10,000,000, and this whole amount it is considered must be obtained by a foreign loan.—*N. C. D. News*.

Malaria in Shau-ki-wan.

SANITARY COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED.

LETTER FROM GOVERNMENT.

The following letter from Government relative to the report on malaria in Shau-ki-wan and its environs was received from Government and laid on the table at the meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon:—

Colonial Secretary's Office,
12th July, 1909.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 5304/09 of the 24th ultimo, and to inform you that the training and "cutting" of the stream running along the high-road through the western portion of Shau-ki-wan village, between the slaughter-house and bridge No. 11 has already been put in hand by the Director of Public Works.

2. The occupier of the plots of cultivated ground immediately below and to the East of the Saiwan Road was found encroaching on Crown land and has accordingly been turned off the grounds and the pits have been filled in by the Director of Public Works.

3. The clearing of the scrub from the Western slope of the Lyemun Cliff will be put in hand as soon as possible after receipt of your plan (which is returned herewith) with the area required to be cleared, marked thereon.

4. The other recommendations of the Board require an investigation of cost which is now being made and a further reply will be sent in due course.—I am, etc.,

A. M. THOMSON,
Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary,
Sanitary Board.

The Registrar-General intimated:—What are the figures for malaria among the Police at Shau-ki-wan during the last say, ten years? How does that station compare with the other stations in the island of Hongkong?

MARRIED IN CHINA.

DIVORCE COURT SEQUIT TO THE BOXER RISING.

Mrs. Lucy Elizabeth Drummond withdrew the charges made by her against her husband in a cross-petition for divorce, so that only the suit of the husband, Mr. James Ivor Macpherson Drummond, was investigated in the Divorce Court. He alleged misconduct on the part of his wife with Mr. Hugh Onslow, and this petition was undefended.

Mr. Barnard, K.C., appearing for Mr. Drummond, said he was an assistant in the Imperial Maritime Customs of China, and was married on June 5, 1890, at Fouchow. In consequence of the Boxer rising in June, 1900, all women and children had to leave Tientsin, where Mr. and Mrs. Drummond then were. Mr. Drummond sent his wife and three children to England, but he himself stayed behind on duty until April, 1902, when he sailed for England on leave of absence, and arrived in this country a month later.

Mrs. Drummond had been staying at Southsea, and preferred to remain there; so Mr. Drummond visited various places by himself. Trouble ensued between husband and wife concerning an infant born in November, 1903.

The Drummonds made the acquaintance of Mr. H. E. Onslow, the co-respondent, in this country in 1902, and he visited them at their house. After Mr. Drummond's return to China Mr. Onslow visited Mrs. Drummond. A child was born on June 22, 1905, of which Mr. Drummond could not have been the father, for he was in China.

On December 1, 1905, Mrs. Drummond wrote her husband, who had filed a petition for divorce, making Mr. Onslow co-respondent, a very angry letter. Certain letters from Mr. Onslow were discovered at the house at Southsea where Mrs. Drummond had stayed. One began, "My darling girl, and concluded:—

With all my love, believe me, my dear little Californian rose, ever yours, —Hugh.

Another of Mr. Onslow's letters to her said:—

To think you have such a dear little babe! I think Elaine a very pretty name. With regard to the surname, I believe it should be registered in the maiden name of the mother, but as you are still married I don't know. McDermott is a family name of ours. I don't know if it will be of any use. Be careful, dear, what you do; the penalties for wrong registration are very severe. You may, of course, say the father has taken entire charge, but don't mention his name.

The petitioner's evidence had been taken on commission at Shanghai, and was read by Mr. Willis.

Mrs. Rose Nellie Marshall, of Southsea, informed the court that from 1902 until 1905 Mrs. Drummond stayed at her boarding-house. Mrs. Onslow visited Mrs. Drummond in 1905; she called him Hughie.

Further evidence was given, and his Lordship granted Mr. Drummond a decree nisi, with the custody of the children and costs against Mr. Onslow, fixed by agreement at £150.

A COLLISION occurred on the river this morning, reports the *Shanghai Mercury* of 15th inst., between the China Merchants steamer *Fungshun*, from Wanchow, and the Hamburg-American Line steamer *Honghe*, from Chemulpo. Both vessels were bound up river from Wöosung and at about 7 a.m., shortly before the collision took place, the *Fungshun* was in the lead. Approaching the Point the *Honghe* attempted to pass the *Fungshun*, and in doing so the vessel came into collision, the *Fungshun* receiving damage to her upper works. About fifteen feet of plating will have to be removed, but it is unlikely that the vessel will have to be docked. The *Honghe* escaped without injury.

The Cemetery Bye-laws.

MINUTE BY HEAD OF THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

MR. SHELTON HOOPER'S OPPOSITION.

The following minute by Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, Head of the Sanitary Department, was laid on the table at the meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon:—

Bye-law to of the Cemetery Bye-laws made under Section 16 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinances 1903-908 published in the *Government Gazette* of the 4th December, 1908, Government notification No. 875, makes no provision for monuments over or enclosures of the surface of graves in excess of 24 superficial feet. I therefore suggest that the following sub-section be added as (2) to Byelaw 10:—

(2) "No monument over a grave or enclosure of the surface of a grave occupying more than 24 superficial feet shall be erected or made in the Colonial Cemetery without permission from the Head of the Sanitary Department, who may, if he thinks fit, grant such permission upon payment of a fee of \$2 for each superficial foot to be occupied by the monument or enclosure in excess of 24 superficial feet."

2. I am advised that Bye-law 11 as it stands is not complete, as it does not give anyone power to decide who shall be interred in any particular section. Further, none of the Bye-laws at present give anyone authority to direct where corpses shall be interred in the cemetery, i.e. in the unreserved portion. The following addition to Bye-law 11 as sub-section (2) would definitely authorize the Head of the Sanitary Department to settle any question that might arise in this connection.

(2) "Application for permission to inter a corpse in any special section shall be made to the Head of the Sanitary Department, who shall decide upon such application; if no such application is made, every corpse shall be buried in such position as the Head of the Sanitary Department shall direct."

Mr. A. Shelton Hooper intimated:—Why give the power in Sub-Section 2 of Section 10 to the H.S.D. instead of to the Board? I fail to see that the proposed sub-section is wanted at all. With regard to Bye-law 11, I should like to see the opinion and to know who so advises.

ASIATICS ON BRITISH SHIPS.

FURTHER STRINGENCY RESPECTING LANGUAGE TEST.

The Merchant Shipping Act, 1906, which imposes a language test on all seamen, British subjects excepted, has not been uniformly successful, from the point of view of its promoters, as many Chinese, by declaring that their domicile is Hongkong, have been able to evade the test. As the result, however, of a minute which has been issued by the Board of Trade to the superintendents of mercantile marine officers, the rule will now be more stringently enforced. Each superintendent has been informed that in future no Oriental seaman or other person of apparently foreign origin will be exempted from the provision of the Act unless he can produce a certificate of birth, a certificate of naturalisation, or some other authenticated official document showing that he is a British subject or the inhabitant of a British protectorate. Arrangements have been made by the Straits Settlements government for the issue by the protector or assistant-protector of Chinese in Singapore and Penang of certificates to Asiatic seamen who are British subjects, and before accepting it the mercantile marine superintendent must satisfy himself that the descriptive particulars agree with those of the seaman providing it. These instructions do not, of course, apply to lascars.

ANOTHER PRISON HURRIE.

NINE PRISONERS ESCAPE FROM SUNNING GAOL.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 19th July.
Shortly after mid-night on the night of the 13th instant, a mutiny broke out in the gaol of the Sunning district, when a number of prisoners attempted to effect their escape by bribing the warders. Nine prisoners and one of the warders successfully put through their plan. The Magistrate of the district has reported the matter to Canton, and has in consequence been removed from office by order of the Viceroy. He has been allowed a period of fifteen days in which to re-capture the runaways.

CHINA LIGHTS.

SALE COMPLETED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 19th July.

The completion of the purchase of the properties and business of the Canton Electric Light Works by local Chinese officials from the China Light and Power Company, Limited, was effected yesterday (the 18th inst.), when the balance of the total sum of \$1,360,000 was paid by the purchasers and the properties and business of the well-known firm taken over by them on the same day. The required capital of the Kwangtung Electric Light Company, Limited, is reported to have already been fully subscribed. The whole staff of engineers, workmen, etc., have been retained in the service of the new concern.

CHINESE lumber dealers on the Yalu complain that pressure is being brought to bear upon them by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and the police directorate, in favour of the China-Japanese Valti Company. The Japanese Chamber of Commerce at Antungpian is also dissatisfied with the manner in which the Company is being conducted.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

H.E. CHANG JEN CHUN'S IMPENDING DEPARTURE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 19th July.
The steamer *Jen Ming*, of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, has been specially chartered to convey H.E. Chang Jen Chun to Shanghai. This vessel is expected to arrive here on the 26th instant. H.E. Chang, who will be accompanied by his family and suite, will leave here on board her on the 29th instant for Nanking to take up his new appointment as Viceroy of the Liang Kiang provinces.

PRATAS ISLANDS.

The Acting Viceroy H.E. Wu Sung Lum has deputed Captain Ng King Wing and Mr. Wong Yau Tsung to proceed forthwith to the Pratas Islands to assist Taitai Wei Hui in his joint investigation with the Japanese Consul for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of money to be paid as compensation to the Japanese settlers on the islands.

PETITION TO THE VICEROY.

The local gentry have submitted a joint petition to the Viceroy calling his attention to and asking him to consider the following three suggestions:—1. A certain sum of money should be appropriated from the Government funds for the purpose of sending another batch of students to be educated in Europe and America. 2. A number of industrial institutions should be established in Canton for the purpose of promoting native industries and at the same time affording a means of employment to the people. 3. The stone wall which surrounds the city of Canton should be demolished and a road be built in its place to relieve the present congestion of traffic.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

The return of railway passengers and the amount of the daily collection in fares by the Canton-Hankow Railway during the second ten days of the 11th moon are as follows:—

Number of passengers.	Amount collected.
11th day	3780 \$ 604.70
12th "	5881 769.40
13th "	3008 518.40
14th "	3023 522.85
15th "	2939 490.09
16th "	4168 671.85
17th "	3167 512.50
18th "	3030 516.25
19th "	2886 503.95
20th "	3076 546.00
Total	35258 \$5,055.99

The total amount of collection including freight on goods carried by the Railway during the same period was \$6,546.54.

HONGKONG WATER POLO SHIELD COMPETITION.

THIRD ROUND.

LUSITANO RECREATION CLUB v. ROYAL ENGINEERS.

The first match in the third round of the Hongkong Water Polo Shield Competition played yesterday afternoon at the Victoria Recreation Club's enclosure between the Lusitano Recreation Club and the Royal Engineers was by far the most interesting match seen this season, both teams being very evenly matched and the play fast. Many chances to score were thrown away by the Lusitanos owing to selfishness on the part of one or two of their players and considerable wild aiming at the goal resulting in no score being recorded at half time. The teams were:—

Whites. Lusitano Recreation Club:—A. J. V. Ribeiro (Capt.) E. M. O. Remedios, F. L. da Rosa, J. M. C. Lopes, R. A. Cavalho, C. A. Rodriguez and C. M. S. Alves.

Blues. Royal Engineers:—Morris (Capt.) McCrory, Coxon, Holmes, Marshall, Barton, and Goodyear.

Rosa secured the ball at the opening of the game and soon tried to score, the ball going high. Ribeiro and Lopes also made repeated attempts to score, without success, and Morris looked grave for the Engineers when Lopes got away and swam up the bath by himself, taking a well directed shot which, however, was well stopped by Morris, the Engineers' half back. Goodyear then got possession of the ball, but shot wide of his mark, the same player making another unsuccessful attempt a minute later. The play was now of a give-and-take nature, both sides trying hard to score, the result at half time standing at Lusitanos 0, Engineers 0.

Rosa again obtained possession of the leather at the commencement of the second spell, and soon after registered the first goal for his team, from a splendid pass by Lopes, the ball being placed a couple of yards in front of the Engineers' goal which made it impossible for the goalkeeper to stop the stinging shot sent at this short distance by Rosa. The Whites again pressed after their success and Rodriguez, after a couple of unsuccessful tries, added the second goal for the Lusitanos. The Engineers, however, were not discouraged and played with the same vigour, the result being that Goodyear scored soon after. At this stage many anticipated a draw, as the Lusitanos now showed signs of fatigue, but still the latter played well to the finish and at the call of time were seen pressing their opponents back, the final score standing at Lusitanos 2 goals, R.E.'s 1 goal.

LEAGUE TABLE.

Played. Won. Lost. Drawn. Total.

C. V. C.	2	0	0	0	4
V. R. C.	2	0	0	0	4
Buffs.	2	0	0	0	4
L. R. C.	2	1	0	0	4
Royal Engineers	2	1	0	0	4
B. O. C.	1	0	1	0	0
3rd Co. R.G.A.	2	0	2	0	0
5th Co. R.G.A.	2	0	2	0	0
5th Co. R.G.A.	2	0	2	0	0

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

MANCHURIA.

VICEROY REFUSED FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 19th July.

H.E. Sik Liang, Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, has applied to the Waiwupu for a sum of five million dollars with which to open a Bank for the territory.

The scheme is considered advisable in view of the existing financial stringency.

The Ministry of Finance has refused the application.

PRINCE CHEN.

RETURN TO PEKING.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 19th July.

Prince Chen has returned from Japan.

The Grand Councillors propose to recommend him for appointment as President of the Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce and Industries.

CHINA'S CURRENCY

FINANCE MINISTER IN CONFERENCE.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Peking, 19th July.

Duke Tsai, president of the Ministry of Finance, seeing the chaotic condition of the currency, has had a conference with Tang Shao-yi with a view of devising the best means for securing uniformity in the currency of the Empire.

VICEROY TUAN FANG

EXPECTED IN SHANGHAI.

[By courtesy of the "Sheng Po"]

Shanghai, 19th July.

H.E. Viceroy Tuan Fang has arrived at Chinkiang by the cruiser *Hoi-lee*, and is expected at Shanghai on the 20th inst.

"SHELL" TRANSPORT AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the members of this company was held on 22nd ult. at Wichester House, London, Sir Marcus Samuel, Bart., presiding.

The Chairman said:—The accounts which I now have the pleasure of placing formally before you of the "Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited for the year 1908 will, I am sure, have proved very satisfactory reading to the shareholders. Including the amount brought forward the net profit amounts to £710,551. The large appropriations which we made last year to reserve account, in order to liquidate outstanding liabilities, and to provide the Shell Company's proportion of liquid capital in the arrangement with the Royal Dutch Company, do not fall as a charge on the revenue for 1908. We thus have a very much larger sum at our disposal for distribution, and leaving the sum of £192,994 to be carried forward. That this sum should be so much in excess of that carried forward last year is owing to the fact that, in the opinion of your directors, the amounts appropriated to depreciation by the intermediate companies is so large as to render it unnecessary for the parent companies to make further provision this year in this respect. An amount of £493,000 has been put aside for depreciation in the Batafische Petroleum Maatschappij (which now includes the accounts of the Nederlandsche Indische Industrie en Handel Maatschappij), as against £293,000 last year, whilst £205,000 has been set aside in the Anglo-Alex Petroleum Company, Limited, as against £80,000 last year. Then the two companies carry forward an undivided sum of £81,880. With reference to the balance sheet of the Batafische Petroleum Maatschappij I ought perhaps to make it clear that all expenditure incurred in drilling exploration, and geological research, is debited to working expenses (being in addition to the amounts already stated), and is thus written off before arriving at net profits. Since the Batafische took over the insurance they have, happily, had no serious calls upon the fund, which has been supplemented from time to time by contributions from their profits, and the credit stood at the end of 1908 at the substantial sum of £285,236. Our relations with our Dutch colleagues continue on the most friendly and intimate basis, and I have again to congratulate our shareholders on the capable manner in which the business is managed. My friend Mr. Detering, the managing director,

has recently received from the Dutch Government—in the conferring upon him by the Queen of Holland of the Order of the Lion—a distinction he has very richly deserved, and I am sure we all hope he will enjoy it for very many years to come. He has again been ably seconded by his colleagues in the management—Messrs. Hugo London, A.J. Cohen Stuart and R. Wiley Cohen. The fact that "Shell" spirit has become a household word for petrol might lead our shareholders to suppose that our profits "unduly" depended upon this article, but that is not the case. Our total trade in petroleum products is an enormous one, and that petrol is a comparatively small part of it. The progress of the trade in the United Kingdom has been eminently satisfactory. The sale of Shell spirit in 1908 showed a large increase over that of 1907. I am pleased to record the fact that the sales for 1909, up to date, again show a very gratifying advance as compared with 1908. Attempts have been made to wrest this trade from us by the offering of inducements which bore their own condemnation, and which were speedily withdrawn. So long as Shell spirit remains of the magnificent quality that it is, so long am I sure that we shall hold the trade. Sumatra crude petroleum contains a very large quantity of homogeneous petrol: that is, the first run of the still. This may be called the very heart of petroleum. Because the supply of crude is in excess of the demand, the Shell Company are able to give their customers only the finest fractions contained in the crude oil. It is not necessary for them to either distill or treat their petrol with acid, because each one of these processes necessarily detracts from the very quality which constitutes the greatest value of petrol.

Our geological surveys have, I am happy to tell you, resulted in discovering other fields which promise to be of enormous value. In this connection I refer particularly to new fields in Borneo, where our geologists are quite confident we have an anticline which promises to exceed in area and productivity the Sangai fields. The first boring has already reached a depth of about 376 ft. Similar success has attended our efforts in Sumatra, and a new field has been located, of which great hopes are entertained. Our production of crude amounted last year to 1,204,131 tons. Through the company's holdings in the Astra Company of Roumania, this company have a large participation in what promises to be a very valuable field. The present weekly production is 2,800 tons. High hopes are also entertained of success in another territory in Roumania, in which we and our associates hold nearly the entire anticline. The amount invested by the joint companies is £100,000, and the management is in the hands of the Batafische directors. Although the average return from our kerosene is lower up to this period, compared with last year, owing to reckless and useless competition by opponents in certain markets, your directors, looking at the general position, feel themselves justified in distributing an interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the half-year on account of 1909. We should be in a very happy position if all our competitors sold their products at the equivalent of the price which they exact from their home consumer. Our older shareholders will remember that we have had similar attacks upon us before, but the fact that we have accumulated the magnificent reserves that we have should satisfy opponents that if war is forced upon us we have very little to fear, and we shall prove very tough customers. I can confidently state that no crude oil in the world is produced and transported to neighbouring Eastern markets so cheaply as ours.

Mr. Evelyn Seymour said:—I have endeavoured to read between the lines of the accounts submitted to us, and I should be much obliged if you would be good enough to assure me that I have not been dreaming, and that I have interpreted you correctly in the following facts:—I understand that the combined company has distributed, or is about to distribute, in respect of the year 1908 no less than £1,600,000; secondly, that they have obliged us by paying our income tax for us; thirdly, that they have written off in various ways and carried forward no less than £800,000; and last, but by no means least, that out of the year's profits they have set aside the whole cost of boring operations and geological surveys. Am I right in thinking that, adding all these items together, the real profit from the combined concerns in 1908 amounts to the colossal figure of £2,500,000? Further, I should like to ask, if I am in order in doing so, whether it is not the case that our best interests have not been studied by the able board of directors who represent us; it would have been quite possible so to rearrange the figures that the shareholders of the "Shell" Transport and Trading Company would have received a dividend not of 20 per cent, but of 30 per cent?

The Chairman: Yes, Mr. Seymour is correct. The profits would have amounted to about £2,500,000. It is obvious that we might have paid a larger dividend if we had not been conservative in our policy.

At a subsequent extraordinary general meeting the following resolution was adopted:—"That the articles of association of the company be altered by cancelling Article 16a and the addition thereto inserted by one of the special resolutions which were passed on Jan. 24, 1907, and confirmed on Feb. 10, 1907." The Chairman, in moving its adoption, said it was found necessary in converting some of these bearer into ordinary shares to split them and this was simply to facilitate that process.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

It is a little startling to be reminded that the first message was sent across the Atlantic by wireless telegraphy so long ago as in the year 1901. In point of fact the regular transmission of messages dates from a time more in accordance with what is probably the general imagination of it. In those very early days the station at Foulden was able to receive com-

munications from Newfoundland, but was not strong enough to send them; and although in 1903 wireless telegrams became for a short period a daily feature in *The Times* the practice was put a stop to by a breakdown in the plant. For the next four years Mr. Marconi was almost wholly occupied in investigating the various obstacles that checked the development of a regular service; and by October 17, 1907, such progress had been made that it was deemed possible to open the stations for Press purposes. During the past year 300,000 words were transmitted, with but two mistakes (that could be directly attributed to the wireless system. More than this, we are told that the difficulties of limitation of distance, want of secrecy and trustworthiness, popularly supposed to be inherent in wireless telegraphy, have now been eliminated; and the scheme, of which Mr. Marconi spoke at the Imperial Press Conference, for linking up the different parts of the Empire with wireless stations is so far advanced that a writer in *The Times* is already able to outline the network that would have to be established and the probable cost of installation. Since the commercial possibilities of wireless telegraphy were fairly realized, the system has taken a strong hold on the public imagination; and thus by natural transition we may come to the awakening demand for a properly organized system in and about Shanghai.

It is unnecessary to dwell upon the manifold inconveniences arising from the want of efficient means of communication between Shanghai, Woosung and the mouth of the Yangtze. Shipping companies have long been familiar with this deficiency. To the general public it becomes apparent whenever there is any demand for trustworthy information as to the arrival of some vessel, information which the owners or agents are powerless to provide. Only within the last week considerable anxiety was aroused by the non-arrival of the *Tacoma Maru*, delayed by fog no further off than the mouth of the river. In short the advantages of an efficient system of wireless telegraphic stations, easily installed and maintained, between Shanghai and coastal ports are too obvious to need emphasis. Not a little has already been done by private enterprise in the shipping world, that could be brought into line with an official system for its further expansion. For example, the *Empress of the Canada Pacific Railway Company* are now fitted with wireless installation; and within the past few weeks arrangements have been entered into, by the courtesy of the Commodore at Hongkong, for the exchange of commercial messages between ships of the China Squadron and the *Empress*; and there is no doubt that directly an official system was installed along the coast, the Canadian Pacific Company would place the private installation on board its own vessels at Government's disposal for the reporting of weather conditions, the movements of shipping, and similar information. Apart from the Canadian line this year has seen the introduction of wireless telegraphy on board the American mail steamers. Not a few Japanese vessels are also fitted with the system; and while the P. and O. Company has made a beginning with vessels of the "M" class running to Australia, the day cannot be far off when the ships of this Company that come to Shanghai will be similarly provided. Nor indeed is the coast of China deficient in stations, of which there are no less than twenty-eight between the Gulf of Pechili and the Island of Hainan, though of these that of the latter only is open for commercial uses, the rest being reserved for military purposes. Some additional installations would naturally be required, as for example at the Sheep Island pass, taken by all vessels coming from Hongkong and upon the pilot boats. But clearly there is already no lack of raw material upon which to work. It merely remains that this material should be welded into a well-controlled organization.

In face of the demand that is now making itself generally felt there is reason to believe that the Chinese Government will be in no way reluctant to act. Unfortunately it would appear that a certain obstacle is presented at the outset by the case of the wireless installation on the roof of the Palace Hotel. So far as can be ascertained the present position of affairs is this, that the Chinese Government is prepared to take over the plant at full cost price, and to install it in the Imperial Telegraph building; while the authorities of the hotel desire that the equipment should remain where it is and offer to place a room at the disposal of the telegraph administration for working purposes. The Government's claim that the hotel acted unlawfully in installing the apparatus without previously obtaining leave to do so, is based on the Imperial Rescript of August 9, 1905, whereby the installation and working of wireless telegraphy in China was made a Chinese Government monopoly. On the other hand it is contended that in the International Radio-Telegraphic Conference of October, 1906, in Berlin, China was not officially represented, although the proceedings were watched by one of the present secretaries of the Board of Communications; and that in so far as China has preferred hitherto to retain a free hand, independently of other nations, the actions of any party in the International Settlement cannot be said to infringe her rights. The question thus becomes one of considerable delicacy. It may be conceded that in view of the public interest at stake, it is better that the Chinese Government should retain an absolute monopoly of wireless telegraphy. Once a precedent of independent management is permitted, there is no saying to what lengths it might be extended for purposes of foreign interference than those of the Palace Hotel. On the other hand, the hotel management deserves a certain amount of recompense for the loss of what would certainly prove a valuable advertisement, apart altogether from the credit due to its initiative, which may or may not have stimulated the native authorities to recognition of a public necessity. In these circumstances, if the Government's claims should be supported on the ground of general interest, it seems only fair that some extra compensation should be paid to the hotel, over and above the actual value of the plant. One thing at least is certain, that any such compensation would speedily be repaid out of the profits that would accrue from an efficient system of radio-telegraphy on the China coast.

Mr. A. D. Newell.

TRADE IN THE STRAITS.

BIG DECLINE IN VALUES OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

The report of Mr. A. Stuart, registrar of imports and exports, on the trade of the Straits Settlements for the year 1908 has been issued and from it we make the following extracts:—The value of merchandise imported into the Colony (Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Dindings, Christmas Island and Labuan) from other countries in 1908, reached \$196,612,744 (£34,604,820), a decline of about \$32,672,000 (£3,812,000) or nearly 10 per cent. compared with 1907. Exports of merchandise to other countries were recorded to the value of \$261,459,100 (£30,620,218), a reduction of about \$28,776,000 (£3,377,400) or of 83 per cent.

In the case of Singapore the value of tin and ore fell by \$11,300,000, that of produce and other raw materials by \$5,200,000, of all manufactures and partly manufactured goods by \$10,200,000, of which cottons and other textiles contributed \$5,800,000, miscellaneous manufactures \$3,300,000, and metals the balance, but rose in the class live stock, foods, drinks, and narcotics by nearly \$300,000.

Exports from Singapore showed less value in tin and ore, etc., by nearly to million dollars in produce and other raw materials by four million dollars, in manufactured textiles by \$3,500,000, and in other manufactures by \$1,400,000; foods, drinks, narcotics, etc., giving much the same value.

TRADE DEPRESSION.

The trade of the Straits Settlements in 1908 suffered from consistently severe depression, and although the volume of exports was greater than in 1907 this was more than counterbalanced by the extremely poor prices obtainable. This depression was general, is seen by the reduced sales in almost every article of European import, and the low returns for nearly all the principal classes of produce exported. The important business done in piece goods was smaller and much less profitable than in 1907, which, again, was not equal to that of previous years. The second half of the year proved less favourable than the first, probably because there was an entire absence of the speculative element, and dealers themselves curtailed credits with their customers at the out-ports, who were thus compelled to confine imports to their immediate requirements.

A movement among the principal British firms to come to an agreement to limit credits to 60 days, and to insist on deliveries within the same period, met with some measure of success, and an attempt to give effect to these decisions will be made in 1909. The volume of business in hard goods including metals was less by probably 30 per cent. The tendency of the larger firms to restrict credits and practice deliveries was apparent, and sales were therefore restricted, but beneficial results followed, and at the close of the year it was generally felt that the market was in a healthier and more natural condition than it has been for some years. Thirty-one dealers suspended payment in Singapore, incurring liabilities to the extent of \$1,080,000 compared with \$1,600,000 in 1907.

HIGH FREIGHTS.

Our export trade is suffering from high freights, and the outputs which formerly sent produce to Singapore find it more profitable with an equal, which is really a preferential rate, to avoid the market, or as in the case of petroleum from Borneo, to send it here for transshipment only. A slight alteration was made in the rates of freight on gutta and rubbers, raising those over 60 lb. to 60s. and lowering those under that rate to 45s. but otherwise no material changes were effected.

The imports of merchandise from the United Kingdom were valued at \$30.6 million dollars, a fall of five million or over 14 per cent; cotton piece goods being reduced by three million, coal (including patent fuel) by nearly \$600,000 and apparel, hosiery, etc., by \$235,000, followed by tin plates, bar and corrugated iron, brandy, and hardware with declines ranging from \$200,000 to \$235,000 each, and by woollen cloth, umbrellas, woollen blankets, sewing thread, crockery and earthenware; steel, malt liquors, and zinc, with reductions in value of from \$10,000 to \$167,000 each. Exports were valued at 62.5 million dollars a fall of 5.2 million or 7.6 per cent. Tin alone accounted for a fall of over 31 million dollars, gutta-percha for \$613,000, tapioca (flake and pearl) for \$670,000, hides for \$667,000, Indian and Borneo rubbers for \$610,000 and sugar for \$596,000, while other reductions between \$110,000 and \$120,000, as seen in glassware, coconut oil, and gum copal. The value of imports from the Federated Malay States amounted to \$60,200,000, a decline of nearly 10 million or over 13 per cent, of which decline selangor contributed 5.3 millions, Perak 3.8 millions and the Negri Sembilan 1.7 millions, while from Pahang imports increased by \$298,000.

COAL.

Although imports of coal increased by \$330,000 value, matches fell off by half-a-million dollars, Japanese unaccounted for by \$241,000, and jirinkishas and parts by \$156,000 followed by fish, apparel, and cottons with smaller reductions. From Australia, excluding New Zealand, imports record a value of nearly \$62 million, a decline of \$614,000 or 9 per cent, and exports over 1 million dollars, a fall of \$220,000 or less than 18 per cent. decrease. The great advance in the value of coal imported by 12 million dollars, was met by declines in wheat flour of \$1,154,000, and in tin ore by \$778,000, the only other large fluctuations being a rise in the value of timber not used for railway materials of \$18,000, and a fall in the number of horses received to the value of \$91,000 less.

MARKET LIGHTING.

AN OLD QUESTION REVIVED.

At the meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon, a letter was read from Messrs. Ulders and Schluter recommending to the Sanitary Department the use of Tantalum lamps for the lighting of markets. In the letter, it is claimed that the lamps in question have certain advantages over the ordinary carbon lamps, both with regard to cheapness and lighting capacity, which were outlined in detail for the information of the Board. Mr. Ho Kim Toog inquired:—There is no harm in giving the Tantalum lamps a trial in the Central Market suggested by Messrs. Ulders and Schluter.

Mr. A. Shelton Hooper:—I don't quite understand why these papers are again before us. What further information do they contain? Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt:—I thought this question was disposed of. Why should it have been re-opened?

To-day's

Advertisements.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE EIGHTY-SIXTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Massillon, on TUESDAY, the 10th August, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, declaring a dividend, confirming the appointment of Directors and electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th July to the 10th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1909. [544]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$1.50/100 per Share for the Six months ending 30th June, 1909, will be payable on TUESDAY, 3rd August, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, 26th July, to TUESDAY, 3rd August, (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1909. [545]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of DOLLARS TWO per Share for the Six months ending 30th June, 1909, will be payable on the 3rd proximo, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 26th inst., to TUESDAY, the 3rd August (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Company, Ltd.
Agents for The West Point Building Company, Ltd.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1909. [546]



NAVY CONTRACT.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS MATERIALS (Firewood, Lime White, Charcoal, etc., etc.), from the 1st August, 1909, to H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the NAVAL STORE OFFICER, H.M. Dockyard, and should be returned not later than Noon on 27th July, 1909.

A Deposit of One Hundred Dollars (\$100) will be required when applying for tender forms. This will be returned if the tender be declined.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted, and the right is reserved of accepting any portion of a tender.

H. RISSLAND,
Naval Store Officer.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1909. [543]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"CARMARTHENSIRE"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 26th inst., at 3 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TO-DAY.

STAMEN'S ARRIVAL. All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on MONDAY, 26th inst., at 9.30 A.M. No Claims will be admitted after delivery of Cargo has been effected to Consignees, and all claims must be presented before 29th inst. otherwise they will not be recognized.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1909. [542]

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T. 1/8 13/16
Do. demand 1/8 1/2
Do. 4 months' sight 1/8 1/2
Rangoon—Bank T.T. 2/18
America—Bank T.T. 4/22
Germany—Bank T.T. 1/7 1/2
India—Bank T.T. 1/7 1/2
Do. demand 1/7 1/2
Canton—Bank T.T. 1/7 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100 74 1/2
Japan—Bank T.T. 84 1/2
Java—Bank T.T. 104 1/2

Buying.

1 month's sight L/O. 1/9 1/2
3 months' sight L/O. 1/9 1/2
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York. 4 1/2
4 months' sight do. 4 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne. 1/9 1/2
4 months' sight France 2/3
4 months' sight do. 2/3
6 months' sight Germany 2/3
Bar silver 59 1/2
Bank of England rate 25 1/2
Sterling 25 1/2

Intimations.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LIMITED.

Choice Australian RABBITS 75 cents each HARES \$1.50 each.

Hongkong, 17th July, 1909. [580]

PILSENER

"ASAHI"

AND

"SAPPORO"

BEER.

LIGHT AND REFRESHING SUMMER BEVERAGE.

OBTAINABLE AT—

Messrs. CALDBECK MCGREGOR & Co.
H. PRICE & Co.
A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
WATKINS, LTD.
FRENCH STORE.
KOWLOON DISPENSARY

AND

EVERYWHERE

SOLE AGENTS:

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

[47]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertakes and Executes.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 20th March, 1908. [1]

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. to 11.15 p.m., every half hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon Every 15 minutes
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. to 11.15 p.m., every half hour.

SATURDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon Every 15 minutes
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes

SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Voeux Road Central.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & CO., General Managers.

